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after careful examination have been generally admitted to be non-nucleated. Within the last year or so Petrone has succeeded in demonstrating, by means of improved methods of fixing and staining, that the adult mammalian corpuscle contains a differentiated body which he believes to be the remains of a nucleus. This body has been the subject of a careful study by Negri,[1] who has satisfactorily identified it in the adult blood corpuscles of mammals, and who has also seen it in the blood of embryonic rabbits, where it exists in addition to the nucleus, thus showing that it is not to be regarded as the remains of an original nucleus. G. H. P.

Development of the Teeth in Rodents. — The development of the teeth in rodents, as worked out by P. Adloff,[2] shows that the ancestors of these mammals possessed a more nearly complete dentition than do the present forms. Many species show the rudiment of a first incisor which eventually disappears, the characteristic incisor of the rodent being the second, as compared with the dentition of other mammals. This homology was previously declared by Cope, on paleontological grounds, and now receives support from the embryological side. In the upper jaws of some forms, as, for instance, Sciurus, a rudimentary canine was found, while in the corresponding region of the lower jaw not even a dental ridge was observed. The lower jaw may sometimes show evidence of prelacteal germs, thus marking the rodents as forms in which three generations of teeth once occurred. The paper is concluded with a short discussion of the question as to which generation the rodent molars belong.

G. H. P.

Breeding Habits of Ornithorhynchus. — Notwithstanding the efforts which have been made within very recent years to ascertain the breeding habits of Ornithorhynchus, very little in reality is known. W. H. Caldwell, in his search for the eggs and young of this animal, found one female that had laid her first egg and had the second still in the oviduct; R. Semon was altogether unsuccessful in obtaining further observations. In view of this lack of information, the field notes of A. Topič, as communicated by Professor V. Sixta,[3] are of special interest. According to this observer, Ornithorhynchus digs a burrow whose mouth lies below water level on the steep bank of a stream, and whose zigzag course leads to an enlarged nesting chamber at a level above high-water mark. The nest chamber is said to be as large as a platter and as high as a loaf of bread. The nest is lined with hair taken from the backs of the male and the female. On one occasion a nest was found with two eggs in it, both of which were unfortunately broken. At another time a female was observed suckling her two young. The female had no nipples. She lay on her back, and her young tapped with their bills about the small sieve-like openings of the mammary glands. The milk ran from these into a median groove on the skin formed by the longitudinal musculature, and from this groove the milk was taken by the young. The young remain in the nest till they attain a size of twelve centimeters, and when twenty centimeters in size they venture with the mother on the water.

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[1] Negri, A. Ueber die Persistenz des Kernes in den roten Blutkörperchen erwachsener Säugetiere, *Anat. Anzeiger*, Bd. xvi, pp. 33–38, 1899.

[2] Adloff, P. Zur Entwickelungsgeschichte des Nagetiergebisses, *Jenaische Zeitschrift*, Bd. xxxii, pp. 348–410, Taf. xii-xvi, 1898.

[3] Sixta, V. Wie junge Ornithorhynchi die Milch ihrer Mutter saugen, *Zool. Anzeiger*, Bd. xxii, pp. 241–246. June 12, 1899.

G. H. P.

New Goby from Clipperton Island. — In the *Proceedings of the New England Zoölogical Club* for June 9, 1899, Vol. I, p. 63, Mr. Samuel Garman describes a new goby from Clipperton Island, off the west coast of Mexico, as *Gobius arundelii*. In the rather minute subdivision of genera adopted by Jordan and Evermann this species is probably referable to Aboma.

D. S. J.

The Chelæ of the Lobster. — The forms of the chelæ in lobsters have been reinvestigated by Stahr.[1] In the great majority of cases the European as well as the American lobster possesses two chelæ of typically different shapes. One is thin-walled, delicate, and provided with small teeth. The other is swollen and large, and has its biting surfaces covered with an irregular double row of knob-like eminences. The occurrence of these two forms of chelæ is not correlated with sexual differences or sides of the body. In the American form animals with both chelæ of the delicate type are of rare occurrence, but this condition is not so uncommon among the European lobsters. The delicate type of chelæ possesses teeth of four sizes arranged in eight-place intervals, and it may also carry an additional tooth not unlike those found on the heavier type of chela. Although the representatives of these two types are as a rule easily

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[1] Stahr, H. Neue Beiträge zur Morphologie der Hummerschere mit physiologischen und phylogenetischen Bemerkungen, *Jenaische Zeitschrift*, Bd. xxxii, pp. 457–482, Taf. xx-xxi, 1898.